WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier's Investigation Stock Inflated.

Inside Report of the Committee Meeting and Powwow.

BROOKS IN A DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE.

Presidential Backdown Civil Service.

General Spinner on the Distribution of Currency Through National Banks.

OLD : TIES SPREADING HIMSELF.

Whiskey and Tobacco Internal Revenue Stamps as Aids in the Late Campaign.

DISCOMPITED SENATORS IN THEIR SEATS.

Unpaid Postage Matter-Internal Canal Jobs-American Inventors and the Vienna Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1872, Debate in the Investigating Committee-Schuyler Colfax and Cakes Ames on the Stand-Evident Intention to Smother the Evidence. The love feast of the Credit Mobilier disciples bas

seen commenced, and we shall now have explana. tions, accusations, recriminations and replications from the ten or a dozen Congressmen whose riched by the mighty Ames. It having been pretty well established that each share of this stock, the par value of which was \$100, has since netted beween nine hundred and one thousand dollars, in currency, accurate calculations can soon paid to men's wives, or accepted as loans, or virtuously refused. Some of the promised explanations will be very funny, especially those of the men who, when candidates last Fall, asserted in the most solemn manner that they had never reseived a dime, directly or indirectly. Even the President and the future Vice President will have to tell what they know about the Credit Mobilier.

When the House special committee met this morning the venerable Poland submitted to his ciates this conundrum:-"What shall we do with the lawyers ?" Even Judge Merrick was obliged to give it up, and there was no one on the committee who would attempt to answer a serious uestion, unless, perhaps, it was the Judge himself; but modesty forbade. Again he propounded in the most solemn judicial manner, "What, gentlemen, shall we do to get rid of the lawyers Here is Judge Black, with his inquisitorial tongue on one side and Caleb Cushing on the other. Where will this investigation end if a legal quarrel is sanctioned by this committee ?"

Niblack, of Indiana, suggested that it would probably end as the Kilkenny cat fight ended—only the tails were left, and in this case they would be

the legal disputants.
"But," replied the grave and venerable Chairman, "It is the tails we most desire to avoid. Just ck and Cushing commence to wrangle and a Senatorial term would not be long enough to investigate the Credit Mobilier."

Here entered Schuyler Colfax. Everybody was glad to see him; for his smile was as broad as his responsibility. He was asked what he knew about rming out the Credit Mobilier stock. Schuyler said he was not a farmer, but the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, and he thought such a question impertinent. He then explained that he had no explanations to make whereupon the committee, while acknowledging that he occupied an exalted position, yet did not not exempt him from some troubesome questions.

'accept, receive or take into your personal posses sion certain shares of the Credit Mobilier ?" Answer by Schuyler Colfax-"I never owned or

eceived any Credit Mobilier stock, nor had I ever any transaction with Mr. Oakes Ames involving stocks or credits, or anything else in the way of Question-"Are you not interested in the

prosperity of the Pacific Railroads generally? Answer-"I am, for the reason that I believe that all the railroads constructed to the Pacific soast will be so many highways of inland com-

Question-"Do you own any stock in any of the Pacific railroads ?" Answer-"I do; but I acquired them in the ordi-

mary course of business transactions." Question-"Then you know nothing of the work

Answer-"I have not the slightest knowledge of any of its operations, and a specific answer to the charge was made by myself during the recent cam-

It was here concluded to allow Mr. Colfax to resume his seat in the Senate, and the Vice President,

after a cordial handshake, made his exit. Then cometh into Court the aforesaid McComb, with Judge Black as legal protector, and one, and only one Oakes Ames, also legally protected by the venerable Caleb Cushing. The antagonistic counse looked at each other, and the venerable Judge from Vermont looked at them both. They all looked at each other, and when decorum was procured Judge Black said that he wanted light in regard to the infamous allegations against his client.

Oax Ames smiled quizzically and peered through his spectacles at a volume of papers, which contained all his testimony concerning the Credit Mobillier, prepared in advance by himself, with the learned Caleb Cushing. This the committee was requested to hear. It was partially read, when Judge Black interposed, and, assuming some of the conundrums he was about to pro pound. Ames, at this interruption, looked more

"I am under no obligation to answer any ques tion asked by you. The examination, as I understand, is to be conducted by the committee. You

are here merely on sufferance." "Tut, tut," said Caleb Cushing; "don't be too

Judge Black waxed wrathy. "I have as good a right here to represent my client as Mr. Cushing

has to represent you." Judge Poland here interfered. "Do not quarrel. gentlemen; let us have no wrangling. Mr. Black. you have no right to cross-examine Mr. Ames. The committee will do that. You are here merely to watch the interest of your client, not to take

Caleb smiled approvingly, and the Chairman reinforced by this legal recognition, stiffened his back and declared that only facts relating to the charges by McCombs against members of Congress shall be received as testimony. The committee had no time to extend the investigation, and did not wish to make the committee room the battle ground for the suit pending between Ames and sccombs. Just here it was announced that James Brooks, of New York, had arisen to a personal explanation in the House in regard to the Credit Mobilier, and the committe adjourned until towhen the lawyers will resume their wrangle, unless expelled by the committee.

Following the wordy defence of Mr. Brooks in

the House came Mr. Poland. He was grave and looked dignified. The noise of the members re-suming their seats disturbed the peace of the oc-casion. Still the venerable Poland stood erect. The Speaker indicted an assault upon his desk with his ivory gavel. Blow after blow fell in rapid his ivory gavel. Blow after blow fell in rapid succession. Finally the members got into their seats and Mr. Poland mid that he had nothing to say except that what he had read in the newpapers concerning the testimony given before the committee was in the main untrue, and nothing had thus far been elicited to implicate any member of the House, Judge Merrick then asked to take the sense of the House as to whether the invasitation should be House as to whether the investigation should be conducted with open doors. Mr. Young, of Georgia, had his resolution read asking for an extended and public investigation, which was published in this correspondence yesterday. Mr. Sargent demanded the regular order of business, but when appealed to by Mr. Wood, of New York, the latter offered a resolution at the suggestion of Judge Merrick to test the sense of suggestion of Judge Merrick to test the sense of the House as to whether the committee should sit with closed doors. On the republican side of the House this resolution was a dilemma. To accept it show fear of a searching investigation. In a hurried and excited manner Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, the parrot of the republican side, exclaimed, "I object," which was sufficient to kill the resolution. It is now well established that the republicans in the House will not venture upon a fair investiga-tion. Under the rules the resolution offered by Mr. Wood cannot be entertained except by unanimous consent of the House until the 6th of January next, when Congress will meet on a Monday. It is well understood that the present committee will do all in its power to smother investigation, and toward the close of the session may make a report which will be printed by order of the House and see daylight in the Summer of 1873, when this Congress is as dead as the tombstones in the Con-

Congressman Brooks in Self-Defence-Manly Statement—Light on His Assail-

ant's Transactions.
As foreshadowed in the HERALD'S Washington plied to-day in the House to the allegations of Mc-Comb before the Credit Mobilier Investigating explanation and were largely in attendance, for Credit Mobilier is now the theme of all absorbing interest. As Mr. Brooks made his opening remark the noise and confusion usually prevailing in the House yielded to a silence almost solemn in its intensity. Members wont to lounge in a listiess manner becam suddenly attentive. A great number of democrats and republicans vacated their seats and stood in a semicircular group around the here of the sensa tion. The Speaker's mallet, which usually comes down with a thump on an average every five minoccasion of Mr. Brooks' remarks caused the members to put themselves in his place. Brooks arose with a copy of the HERALD in his hand, saying :find a report in the NEW YORK HERALD to the effect that I have been charged before the named McComb, with having received fifty shares of the Crédit Mobilier as a bribe, in order to influence the democratic side of the House in fa vor of that company." Brooks was evidently in the vein. He was at times discursive and given to flights of rhetoric, but his speech was regarded by many as a blow to McComb. He gave a detailed account of his past and present connection with the Union Pacific Railroad and McComb's dealings with the same, the substance of account was contained in yesterday's despatch of the HERALD. He also alluded to the records of McComb's fraudulent transactions in the War Department and to his traudulent ac quisition of the Jackson Railroad. In the latter transaction both Warmoth and Pinchback played a part. According to the report of an invest committee McComb bought the whole Legislature of Louisians for \$80,000, paying \$500 for each memwhose price appears to have been fixed at \$2,000 each. Mr. Brooks not only denied McComb's alle gation, but swore before God and als countrymen that he never used his influence in the House of Representatives for the sake of money. With reference to the allegation that his son-in-lew (Mr. Neilson) had received fifty shares of Credit Mobilier as a bribe for his (Mr Brooks') account he produced a certificate for fifty shares, registered in the name of Charles Nellson, and a receipt showing payment therefor at a price above premium. This made quite a sensation. The spectators, who had heard so much about Credit fobilier, were gladdened for the first time with the sight of actual stock. Of this simple transaction McComb is said to have woven his charge of bribery

Bills Offered in the House-American Inventors and the Vienna Exhibition. General Banks offered a number of bills to-day He asked for appropriations for the survey of the boundary line between the island of San Juan and the British possessions. He also presented a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the official representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition. This called forth an animated discussion. Mr. Shellabarger said that the law of Austria and the practice of that government is such that the exhibition of American inventions will result injuriously to our people, because the Austrians would filch the American patents. General Gar field again urged his objection to the appropriation of money in a loose way, and asked that the bill be referred to his committee. It went over, and will probably pass, although there is bitter opposition to it on account of the unjust patent laws of Aus-

Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, to-day tendered his resignation to the President, take effect on the 14th of February next. Senator Logan and Congressman Farwell have asked the appointment of General McArthur as Eastman's mccessor. Notwithstanding the recommendations in favor of the promotion of Chief Clerk Squiers the President promised to disregard civil service regulations in this instance and appoint McArthur. It is well known that Senator Logan is a bitter opponent of civil service reform and believes in reward ing those who stood by the government during the rebellion. Hence his support of General McArthur.

A Shrewd Election Fraud and Trick. One of the most important bills passed at the last session of Congress in the interest of jobbers was one authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to select such device or devices as in his judgment were best adapted for the cancellation of whiskey, beer and tobacco stamps. During the campaign immediate action was essential to secure large sums of money for political purposes. Fifty thousand dollars were alone promised by Penn. sylvania. Day after day the agents of the job including Senators and Representatives-visited the Treasury Department to see what progress had been made. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and one of the deputy commissioners were threatened with removal if they did not push the matter. Brewers and distillers in the ring presented arguments demanding the adoption of some device to protect them, as they claimed, from the tricks of dishonest dealers. Nothing, however, was done, and the wonderful spectacle is presented to-day of the very members of Congress who acted in the capacity of agents of what was intended as a gigantic fraud denouncing the scheme.

Spoliation Claims in the Senate-Discomfited Senators on Hand and Nerv

The Senate devoted the day just passed to a rehasn of those good old arguments for and against the payment of the French spollation claims which have been heard in the Capitol scores of times. In vain did Cragin endeavor to get the House bill for building new war vesse's considered, or to secure a night session for discussing this important measure. Cameron is bound to have the Senate again pass the French Spoliation bill, and he will. doubtiess, get it through to-morrow. What the House will then do with it no man knoweth, but the prospects for its success there are not brilliant. Nye made his first appearance for the session on the floor of the Senate to-day, and seemed deter-

ing to sit quietly and listen, but evidently nervously agitated.
Colorado's Ambition—Opposition to the

Ten War Ships Bill.

The House Committee on Territories has unani-mously agreed to report a bill admitting Colorado as a State. The bill will undoubtedly be deleated when it reaches the Senate, as the sentiment in that body is against increasing the number of their

The bill for constructing ten sloops-of-war will meet with opposition when it again comes before the House, and will result in the appointment of a

New Plans of the Weather Prophets-

How the Wind Blows. On the 9th inst, the Secretary of war enclo nal Officer, and asked his co-operation in the mode indicated for the distribution of the daily weather gested seems to offer a more immediate and extensive method of reaching the whole interior and agricultural populations of the United States with information in which each citizen has an interest than any hitherto put in use in any country territory east of the Mississippi into districts of about two hundred miles in diameter, at or near its centre, from which two coach by six P. M. of each day. At each post office the postmaster is to post one copy of each report as soon as received in a frame, to be furnished by the Signal Office, which frame will be put up in a conspicuous part of the office where it can be seen

The second copy is intended for the personal use of the Postmaster, and may be disposed of in the manner he thinks best calculated to diffuse the in-

formation it contained. The Postmaster General, heartily approving of the plan, has issued the following order, and says any further assistance that may be desired from his

any further assistance that may be desired from his department will be most cheerfully given:—

POST OPPICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1872.

Arrangements have been made between the Post office and War Departments by which one or more of the daily weather reports issued by the Signal Office will be furnished daily to all post offices that can be reached from the several points of distribution daily by mail. As these reports are designed for the benefit of the agricultural as well as the commercial interests of the country the Postmaster General instructs all postmasters receiving them to post them immediately in the frames supplied for the purpose by the Signal Office.

JOHN A. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

The Great Internal Canal Jobs—A Bill

The Great Internal Canal Jobs-A Bill

to be Reported in the House. heard the argument on the question of the Atlan-tic and Great Western Canal to unite the Missisearly hour by members of Congress from Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. Colonel B. W. Trobel, a sioner appointed by the Governor Georgia to meet commissioners from other States, of whom twenty-one are already roject, showing the great need of this interior line of commerce to the South and West. Colonel Price also made remarks arguing that this outlet would have a beneficial effect in regulating the money market of the country. Colonel Whitely and Generals Dubose and Young, of Georgia, took part in the proceedings. The committee will re-port a bill at an early day to carry the project

Postal Telegraphy. The House Committee on Appropriations having set apart this evening for the consideration of the subject of the postal telegraph, they had before them, by invitation, the Postmaster General, Wil-liam Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Prescott, its electrician; Telegraph Company; Mr. Sweet, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; Mr. Brandon, President of the Franklin Telegraph Company; General Myers, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, and Mr. William Whiting, counsel for the government in telegraph matters, to-

Mr. Orton addressed the committee for hours against postal telegraph, criticising the report of the Postmaster Genera on the subject, and showing his statistics were this elaborate argument he examined the Postmas ter's statements in detail, contending, among graph lines had no proper foundation. The report of the Postmaster General was written by a gentleman named Lines, who was ignorant of the subect, and presented a mass of erroneous, statistics After Mr. Orton concluded his remarks the other representatives of telegraph companies corroborated his statements.

The Post Master General made a brief reply, saying he employed Mr. Lines to assist him in the preparation of his report, and as he himself had no personal acquaintance with telegraph matters he had necessarily to rely on the knowledge of others. His intention was to present a fair report. If such was not done it was altogether unintentional on

Mr. Lines made some remarks in defence of the report, when at eleven o'clock the committee closed the conference.

The Appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior and urged by the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, to appropriate \$50,000 for the removal of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to the Indian Territory, but the proposition sailed to receive the committee's sanction. It is understood that it will be urged in the Senate by Wisconsin Senators as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill. A number of other proposed mendments to the bill were rejected by the com-

Distribution of Currency Through Na-

tional Banks. Previous to the distribution of the \$354,000,000 of he national bank notes provided by law, national banks, in a few instances, were authorized in the Eastern and Middle States, and currency issued, upon the condition that the circulating notes of the banks which have closed business should first be returned to the Treasury Department for destruction. The whole amount of national bank currency having now been issued. the Comptroller of the currency will hereafter de cline to organize banks in the States which are in excess, thus giving the States which are deficient in the distribution of Currency the privilege of returning the notes of the banks which have closed business for the purpose of organizing banks in accordance with the spirit of the law.

Sherman's Coinage Bill. The amendment to the Coinage bill, as reported by Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, increases the weight of the existing silver coinage about one-half of one per cent, making these pieces equivalent in weight to one-half, one-fourth and one-tenth of the silver five-franc piece of France and other European countries, as recommended in a report of the Treasury Department to Congress in 1870 and more recently by the New York Board of Trade. The present silver dollar is abolished and a trade dollar of 420 grains is authorized; in weight it is slightly n excess of the Mexican dollar, and it is intended or circulation in China and Japan

Spinner on Fractional Currency. Treasurer Spinner has written in response to the question whether any national bank has a right to refuse on deposit any national currency when presented in small denominations, say ten dollars in ten cents, assuming that the inquiry relates to United States fractional currency and to payments of private demands as distinguished from debts due the United States, that fractional currency is not a legal tender in any amount in payment of private debts. A national bank, thereore, has the legal right to refuse to accept it in payment of debts owing to it. If the deposit inended is a deposit to the credit of the depositor's mined to laugh over his prospective defeat for re-election. Schurz is also back in his peat, endeavor-Treasurer thinks that the receipt or refusal of such

a deposit is discretionary with the bank, irrespeclive of the kind of money tendered. Notice to Ultra-Marine Sc

All sculptors proposing to present models for statue of the late Admiral Parragut must forward them by the 1st of January, 1873. The north corridor, under the reception room of the Senate wing of the Capitel, has been designated by the committees of the Senate and the House as the

The House Committee on Pest Offices and Post Roads to-day agreed to report a bill declaring the are that where one full rate of postage has been

collected on delivery, and that no double rate of ostage shall be collected where such partial pre-

the Senate to-day:—George Bliss, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Leander Colt, Postmaster at Suspension York; Leander Colt, Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Enoch Jacobs, of Ohio, Consul at Montevideo; George A. Jaeger and Eugene Cush-

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

An Amusing History for Uninterested Parties.

CONGRESSIONAL PROS AND CONS.

Bad Whitewashing Sneered At by an Observant Letter Writer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A Washington despatch of the 13th inst., in speaking of the investigation before the Committee of the House relative to the alleged use of the stock of Credit Mobilier for purposes of bribery, says:-McComb's recollection was very obscure and he could positively swear to little. John B. Alley, the Boston leather dealer, who used to aid in ecuring proper raifrond legislation when he was a member of the House, was bissetuly ignorant, and so was J. M. S. Williams, another Boston merchant, interested in the raifroad, who secured his election to the next Congress when it was found that Oakes Ames' constituents vowed that they would not yote for him again.

INNOCENCE OF THE WRITER. The writer of the above paragraph misstates the facts relating to some of the matters of which he

First-Colonel McComb's recollection was not very obscure, as his testimony will show when printed, as the Herald correspondent has learned ere this. Second-John B. Alley, when a member of Congress, never aided "in securing proper railroad egislation." On the contrary, he was constantly working with Oakes Ames in schemes that would enable them to drain the people's treasury and fill their own pockets. All the railroad legislation for which they voted was in the nature of public plunder. So notorious did they both become in Congress that they were denounced to their face as dangerous men by gentlemen who were in the same Congress with them, John B. Alley will not

THE DENUNCIATION HE RECEIVED n Washington in 1867 from a gallant General of New Hampshire, an ex-member of Congress, the same of which Ames and Alley were members The General said to Alley, "You and Oakes Ames influence Congress than all other men put together, whether in Congress or in the lobby." For reasons which may be easier be developed, Alley has controlled the votes of certain New England Senators and Representatives whenever he required them for his

tors and Representatives whenever he required them for his

**NEFARIOUS RATIADAD AND LAND GRABBING schemes. He resit vin Lyan, Mass., in Butler's district. It was Alley's until the General crowded him out of it. Last year Alley struck hands with J. M. S. Williams, another Union Pacific Railroad contractor and Credit Mobiler stockholder; and the two, with the aid of a powerful lobby decided to create, and did create in the State Legislature, an additional Congressional district in the State, with the intention of securing Mr. Williams, election to Congress. That new district embraces Cambridge, a portion of Mr. Hooper's present district and a portion of Ranks' present district. From this district Mr. Williams, through the influence of railroad and Credit Mobilier stock companies, was elected a member of the next Congress, according to programme. By this fact it will be observed that Mr. Oakes Ames' constituents had nothing whatever to do with the election of Williams. Meantime Oakes Ames' constituents had nothing whatever to do with the election of Williams. Meantime Oakes Ames, not daring to run himself in his own (Second) district in the face of the excitement existing at the time about his distribution of Crédit Mobilier stock, obtained the nomination of his particular friend, William B. Harris, who was elected. The privileges of the House give Ames the right to the floor hereafter, which will enable him, like Alley, to usurp them and violate the rules. In this way Harris
WILL SOON LEARN THE ROPES.

enable him, like Alley, to usurp them and violate the rules. In this way Harris will soon learn the Ropes, and will handle and haul them, undoubtedly, to the satisfaction of Ames.

White a part of the job in the Legislature last Winter was successful in securing a seat in the Forty-second Congress for Williams, that part of the programme intended to put Alley into the same Congress did not succeed so well. Knowing he could not beat Butler, Alley's legislative surgery consisted in cutting off Lynn, the place in which he resides, from Butler's (Fifth) district, and attaching it to Banks' (Sixth) district. He then purposed to defeat Banks in republican caucus by throwing nto it a large number of his own employes and friends in Lynn, who had never yoted for Banks. Alley's immense money power and the Crédit Mobilier influence to back him would have been equivalent to an election. Suddenly Banks espoused the liberal cause, and the workingmen of Lynn were the first to invite him to address them. Great enthusiasm was aroused in the General's behalf. Next came

him to address them. Great enthusiasm was aroused in the General's behalf. Next came THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE, presenting Alley in bold relief as one of the operators of the stock with Oakes Ames. Both of these worthies then decided that they had rather nor run for Congress. Ames disposed of his district to Harris, as related above, and Alley decided to permit ex-Congressman D. W. Gooch, an expert lobbyist, to run in his place. Gooch was one of the notorious Committee on the Conduct of the War, the assumptions of which body often embarrassed the President and retarded operations in the field. Gooch was elected, and Alley, with his privilege to go upon the floor, will companion his successor through the Forty-second Congress.

The above facts are said to be well known to General Banks, a member of the House Committee now sitting to investigate the McComb expose of Credit Mobilier corruption. To what extent the AmesAlley-Williams manipulations were carried in other districts in Massachusetts, New England and the other States it is impossible to state. But that the same money power was operating in other districts in different parts of the country is considered pretty certain.

DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES.

the same money power was operating in other districts in different parts of the country is considered pretty certain.

DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES.

The following are among the distinguished persons who will probably be subpensed as witnesses before the shouse Crédit Mobilier Corruption Committee, if they have not already been.

Thomas C. Durant, John A. Dix and Oliver Ames, ex-Presidents of the Union Pacific Railread Company; C. S. Bushnell, Director of the Union Pacific and stockholder of the Crédit Mobilier; Brigham Young, ex-Director; John J. Cisco, ex-Treasurer; General G. M. Dodge, ex-Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific and stockholders of the Crédit Mobilier. H. M. Hoxle, ex-contractor on Union Pacific and stockholder in the Crédit Mobilier; S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator, of Kansas, and Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; James Wilson, ex-Congressman, of Iowa, and subsequently government Commissioner of the Union Pacific and stockholder of the Crédit Mobilier; J. M. S. Williams, Congressman elect, ex-Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and member of the Oredit Mobilier corporation, who, in behalf of the latter company, attempted to secure a contract to build 267 miles of the Union Pacific, but was defeated by President Durant, who obtained an injunction by showing that it was a Crédit Mobilier job; General Gliman Manston, ex-Congressman of New Hampshire, ex-Congressman of New Hampshire, ex-Congressman, Chairman New Hampshire, ex-Congressman, Chairman New Hampshire, ex-Congressman, Chairman New Hampshire, ex-Congressman of Chair Mobilier; Josha Bardwell, of Boston, stockholder in both corporations and ex-director in the Union Pacific, Samuel Hooper, of Rose of Chempany and Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Thurlow Weed, of New York; Moses H. Grinnell, stockholder Crédit Mobilier; Josha Bardwell, of Boston, stockholder of New York; Moses H. Grinnell, stockholder Crédit Mobilier; Josha Bardwell, of Boston, stockholder of New York; Moses H. Grinnell, stockholder Crédit M

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

Phird and Last Day of the Pall Racing Meeting-Three Spirited Contests-Nick Baker the Winner of the Consolation Purse, Vandalia the Sweepstakes for Pillies and Village Blacksmith the

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1872. The third and last day of the Pall meeting of the Conisiana Jockey Club of 1872 did not prove more brilliant in point of attendance than the second day. The weather was less auspicious, how shower. This did not visit us, but through the whole afternoon there was a heavy fog, which enveloped everything in its damp a matter of mere surmise between the start and the finish. Only half-a-dozen ladies were present, and while the racing was good, although on a heavy track, the whole affair appeared like a Fall dres rehearsal where a few people had been invited rather than a regular meeting. The following was

the programme of the day's sport:—

THE CONSOLATION PURSE—ONE MILE.
The first race was the Consolation Purse, for horses that had run and not won during the meeting. Horses beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds—one mile. Club purse \$600. First horse, \$300; second horse, \$100; third horse, \$500.

The starters for the first race comprised all the entries. E. Harrison's gray gelding Tom Corbett; R. B. Cheatam's chestnut horse \$00 horse, \$100 horse, \$100

SUMMARY.
SAME DAY.—SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for fillies

corge Bonnabel's b. g. Pelham, 5 years old, by Doneraile, dam Sovereign...
J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, aged, by
Lexington, dam Floride...
A. W. Sibell's b. h. Pilgrim, syears old, by Lexington, dam imported Cairn Gorme...

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Patterson and Worthington Both Discharged-The Charges of Bribery Alleged to Have Been Falsely Made. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1872.

The alleged bribery cases against Colonel John J. Patterson and General H. G. Worthington in connection with the recent election of Colonel Patter son to the United States Senate, was heard to-day before Justice Richmond. The testimony was fully taken and the proof was overwhelming and conclu taken and the proof was overwhelming and conclusive that no attempt at bribery by Colonel Patterson or his friends had been attempted. Some of the witnesses upon whose amidavits warrants were issued against Colonel Patterson and General Worthington is open Court repudiated their affidavits and swore they had been imposed on in making the same.

One witness, named Miller, admitted the falsity of his affidavit, and that it was made to compel Colonel Patterson to pay \$1,000. After an elaborate examination all the cases against Colonel Patterson, General Worthington and the member, Fortune Glies, who was also accused, were instantly dismissed, amid the applause of a large crowd in attendance.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Shipping Muddle in San Francirco-Jack on a Strike for Fifty Dollars a Month-Severe Shocks of Earthquake in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17, 1872.

The steamer Senator arrived this morning with the passengers and treasure from the wreck of the steamship Sacramento. All well.

The contest between the United States Shipping

Commissioner and the sallor boarding house-

keepers continues. The sailors themselves take sides in the contest. There are five ships now awalting crews through the shipping office. A meeting of sailors was held last night in opposition to the Commissioner. There were 300 seamen present. Resolutions were adopted deprecating violence and pledging the men to demand \$50 a month wages on all vessels bound to foreign ports. At the close of the meeting the sailors formed in procession. The seamen who are shipped by the United States Commissioner are protected by the city poince.

At a public meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Hall this afternoon a special committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting next Thursday a plan for the proper representation of California at the Vienna Exposition.

At nine o'clock Sunday morning smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington Territory; Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and at other points on the Northern Coast. There were three series of shocks. No damage resulted. A meeting of sailors was held last

WEST VIRGINIA.

Efforts to Have Wheeling as the Capital. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1874 The bill to remove the capital of West Virgiula

from Charleston to Wheeling passed the House of Representatives of West Virginia yesterday by a vote of 33 to 30. It is believed the bill will not pass the Senate. A fair will be opened this evening in the parish

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Meirose, on Gouverneur street. At the hour of opening, halfseven o'clock, an address will be de past seven o'clock, an address will be de-livered by a prominent lawyer of New York, and-some lively and sacred music rendered in concert by the band of the newly-erected church, who have offered their services gratis during the fair. The fair will be conducted under the management of the ladies and members of the various societies of the congregation, and under the supervision of the Rev. Patier Stumpe, paster of the parish. All de-nominations have contributed their donations have all towards its success, the object being to

BOUTWELL, SYNDICATE & CO.

The Secretary of the Treasury's Explanation to the House.

Jay Cooke Cock-Sure of His Position-Touching Remarks on Unauthorized Issues of Legal Tenders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1872. Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Jay Cooke were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning in reference to the funding loan, Mr. Boutwell's explanation of the two hundred million negotiation of last year was full and complete. He howed that the alleged loss of interest growing out of the necessity of giving ninety days notice to the holders of the called bonds was practically unavoidable under any plan that could be adopted, since even with money on hand to meet the call it must first be realized from the sale of bonds which further showed that the amount of interest so paid, together with the whole cost of the negotiation, including the engraving and printing of the bonds, was reimbursed to the Treasury in the saving of interest by the new issue up to the 1st of June last, and that there has been since saved over a million of dollars in the reduced interest.

THE ANNUAL SAVING from that negotiation amounts to two millions of dollars, with interest annually accruing and comcounding thereon during the terms of the debt. The Secretary considered this plan the best that could be devised, involving the least cost to the government, while it did not interfere with or in. the least derange the ordinary operations of the moneyed or commercial interests.

Mr. Cooke said be had little to add to the Secretary's statement. He would refer, however, to the fact that when the government was a borrower at high rates of interest all other borrowers, as a rule, were soliged to pay still higher rates. The lower the government rate the better it was for industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds, which were relieved of taxation to the extent of the reduction and of the competition of government at high rates. His firm conviction, was that the attempt to sell the new five per cents and to retain the proceeds of such sales in gold until the called six per cents could be bought in would create a drain of money from its ordinary channels which would speedily check the sales and thus effectually deprive the government of the means to redeem the five-twenties. By THE PLAN RECOMMENDED by the Secretary this difficulty, as shown by experience, would be avoided, and the conversion into the new bonds would be effected without the slightest monetary or commercial disturbances.

The following letter was forwarded to the House of Representatives to-day:—

TREASTRY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1872.

To the Hea. James G. Blaine. Speaker of the House:

Sibell have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the flouse of Representatives on the 3d of December instant:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is herewith directed to inform this House at the carliest time practicable, under what law authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an increased issue of the legal tender notes, as was done in October last, or at any other time, by the Treasury Department, and whether such issue was made in the legal tender notes heretolore retired, or whether new legal tender notes were printed for the purpose of said issue, if of the retired legal tender notes under this House what portion of the retired legal tender notes of \$44,00,000 or thereabouts heretofore retired by the operations of the law has been actually cancelled, and what amount remains uncancelled; and further, it is requested that he communicate to this House of issuing such increased amount of legal tender notes, by whose orders and for what purpose such issue was made."

In reply thereto I have to say that the amount of

made."
In reply thereto I have to say that the amount of United States notes in circulation was increased in October last, upon the order of Assistant Secretary Richardson, then acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of about five millions of dollars over the amount outstanding when the act of February 4 1885 became a law

son, then acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of about five millions of dollars over the amount outstanding when the act of February 4, 1868, became a law.

was the relief of the business of the country, then suffering from the large demand for currency employed in moving the crops from the South and West. The condition of affairs then existing in the country seems to me to have warranted the issue upon grounds of public policy. The authority for the issue is found in acts of February 25, 1862, chapter 33; of July II, 1862, chapter 142, and of March 3, 1863, chapter 73. At the December term, 1883, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Case of Bank via the properties of the country for the court in the case of Bank via the properties of the country of the Court in the case of Bank via the properties of the country of the country state of the act of February 25, 1862, provided for the case of July II, 1864, notes to the amount of \$150,000,000 for the circulation, reserving, however, \$50,000,000 for the redemption of a temporary loan, to be issued and used only when necessary for that purpose. Under the act of March 3, 1863, another issue of \$150,000,000 was authorized \$450,000,000 and contemplating a permanent circulation until the resumption of payment in coin of \$400,000,000. At the December term, 1869, of the Supremes, Court the same view was again expressed by the Chief Justice in the case of the Vesil Bank vs. Fenno (8 vol. Wallace, \$377. This opinion is in accordance with the uniform

uniform

OPINION OF THE THEASURY DEPARTMENT,
and with the practice of the department as well, since
the act of the 4th of February, 1888, as previous thereto,
the act of the through the second to the through the cancellation and destruction of notes that have been
issued by the Treasury Bepartment has no legal effect
upon the power of the department to reissue notes in
their stead, as is apparent from the language employed,
in the act of 1883 already referred to. In that act it is prowided that in lieu of any of said notes or any other United
States notes returned to the Treasury and cancelled of States notes returned to the Treasury and cancelled or destroyed there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes such as are authorized by this act. Previous to the 4th of March, 1899, large sums of United States notes were held in the office of the Treasurer at Washington as a surplus fund in excess of the \$355,000,000 reported in circulation for the purpose of meeting any sudden demand upon the Treasury, and that practice has ever since been continued. Notes are not printed for any special issue. On the 1st of March, 1899, there were outstanding more than \$57,000,000 of three per cent-certificates, payable in legal tender notes on demand, and the surplus in reserve was the only means at the command of the government for Masting any call on account of this Hability. From this surplus the issue of October last was made, and all new notes put in circulation are drawn from the same source. Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BOCTWELL, Secretary.

SUMNER AND THE BATTLE FLAGS. The Resolution Before the Massachus setts Legislature-The Senator Quietly

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1872. In the Massachusetts House to-day Mr. Lincoln, f Boston, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported in a draft the resolves relating to Senator Sumner's proposition as follows:-

Senator Summer's proposition as follows:—
Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representative in general court assembled, that whereas a bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Massachusetts, providing "that the major ator from Massachusetts, providing "that the major ator from Massachusetts, providing "that the major ator from Massachusetts, shall not be continued in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States;" and whereas the passage of such a bill would be an insult to the loyal soldiery of the nation and depreciate their grand achievements in the late rebellion; therefore,
Resolved, That such legislation meets the unqualified condemnation of the people of the Commonwealth.
Resolved, That the Overnor be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress copies of these resolutions.

these resolutions.

Messrs. Thompson, Smith and Heard, of the House, dissent from the report of the majority of the Committee, believing that it is inexpedient for the Legislature to pass any resolutions concerning the action of the Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States relative to the Army Register and regimental colors.

Mr. Winslow, of Newton, offered a motion that the rules be suspended in order to allow their consideration at once.

Mr. Phillips. of Salem, opposed the motion, on the ground that it was unprecedented legislation and should be fully considered; and the motion was withdrawn.

CONFLAGRATION IN BALTIMORE. Almost Another "Boston"-The Lumber Region of the City Happily Saved-\$100,000 in Lumber Lost. BALTIMORE, Dec. 17, 1872. At a quarter past ten o'clock this evening the

planing mill of Otto Decker & Brothers, situated pposite the Philadelphia depot, was discovered on fire and an alarm was turned in from the box near by. The Fire Department was soon on hand, but the flames spread so rapidly that the large building occupied by this firm was soon enveloped, and the fire caught in the lumber yard of Wilson & Co., directly opposite, and for a time it see med that that portion of the city was in great danger of destruction, as a large number of lumber yards were situated in the vicinity of the fire; but the firemen turning their attention to the buildings surrounding the burning square, succeeded in keeping the fire within those bounds, and finally extinguished it after a desperate struggle. There was a great deal of excitement in the city, and many expected another Boston configuration. The Commandant of Fort McHenry sent a squar of men to act as guards in case of necessity, and every preparation was made for combatting a great fire. It is very fortunate that the wind was not blowing, else there would have been serious loss. Decker & Brothers are the principal losers, and their loss will not exceed seventy thousand dollars, and they have \$30,000 insurance, mostly in the Aips, Black River, Exchange and St. Nicholas Companies, all of New York. There are some other losses, and the whole amount may be sed down at \$100,000. Cause of fire is unknown.

Seven thousand five hundred dollars of the insurance is in the Royal Liverpool and London, and \$2,000 in the North Missouri, of Macon, Mo. The obstruction of the streets by the hose and engines on the track will delay the through train from Washington to New York to-night several bours. soon enveloped, and the fire caught in the lumbe